BRITISH CABINET IN NO HURRY TO PROVOKE HOSTILITIES.

It Considers the Transvaal Situation. but Postpones Sending an Ultimatum to Kruger.

TO BE GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE

"OOM PAUL" MAY HAVE A WEEK MORE FOR REFLECTION,

Then, if He Has Not Yielded, Harsher Terms May Be Imposed by the British Government.

KRUGER WAITNG ON STEYN

WHO IS EXPECTED TO WIN OVER THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Rumor that the Ruad Has Already Resolved to Cast Its Lot with the Transvaal Republic.

LONDON, Sept. 22.-The British Cabinet held a secret session to-day to consider the Transvaal question and later, it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa, protesting against the attitude of the Transvaal, and intimating that unless Britain's demands are complied with a harsher proposition will be submitted. In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army, under General Sir Redvers-Buller, should President Kruger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise. The Standard says it believes the government has decided to convene Parliament next month.

The Cabinet council began at 12:30 p. m A large crowd assembled about Downing street early in the day. The Cabinet ministers were loudly cheered, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, receiving the lion's share of the applause. Previous to the meeting Baron Rothschild visited the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with the money difficulties the government is encountering regarding the prospective military cam-

The Cabinet meeting ended at 2:40 p. m The ministers were cheered again as they came out of the Foreign Office. Nothing was given out concerning the proceedings of the council. The secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the first lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, immediately proceeded to the War Office. Many rumors are current regarding the result of the council, all professing to be based on good sources. But these are vague and contradictory. One news agency announces that immediate and decisive action has not been decided upon. The following, which the Pall Mall Gazette published, is believed to be correct:

"The comparatively short duration of the council warrants the conclusion that nothing of supreme importance was decided at it, and such we believe to be the fact. Information in our possession is to the effect that it was an interim Cabinet summoned to consider an interim dispatch. It is believed that this paper, which met with the unanimous approval of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues, will be published as soon as received by the Boer government, on Monday, or at the latest, on Tuesday."

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the dispatch opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitz's last reply and proceeds with a very firm insistence on the repudiation of the that an understanding exists in Pretoria evereign state, once more pointing out Brit- the last moment, declare in favor of ish readiness to settle at once the nature of | Transvaai." the proposed arbitrational tribunal, provided the other British conditions were promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluding with the intimation that the imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very shortly. The Pall Mall Gazette says that another meeting of the Cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday, when the issues will be presented in a more serious shape.

Immediately after the Cabinet council the German ambassador, Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, visited the premier, Lord Salisbury, and had a long conference with him. The fact that a similar visit immediately followed the previous Cabinet council leads some persons to attach significance to it and to infer that Emperor William of Germany is taking an active part in Transvaal affairs. The official German press, however, has been so outspoken in telling President Kruger that he need not expect German aid that it is scarcely possible to attach credence to that inference. It is much more probable the question of Delagoa bay was discussed if the dispatch printed to-day by the Pioneer of Allahabad saying negotiations had been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa bay Nov.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, also visited the Foreign Office to-day. It was understood his visit was in relation to the Alaskan negotiations. In an interview with a reporter Mr. Choate said: "Of course Lord Salisbury did not discuss the Transvaal crisis with me. I can say that the United States has made no representations of any kind regarding the Transvaal and the same applies, so far as I know, to Germany. I hope there will be no war, but things are quite uncertain." Mr. Choate returned to Scotland this evening.

----WAITING ON STEYN.

Kruger's Action May Depend on Attitude of the Orange Free State. PRETORIA, Sept. 22.-The executive council sat until 5 o'clock yesterday evening. A telegram containing President Steyn's reply to Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, was

loudly cheered. A large order for horses has been given in the Orange Free State. The field cornets say that in the event of mobilization four thousand men will be available at Pretoria alone. It is reported that an experiment at Zuurfontein with a locally manufactured dynamite gun resulted in the gun bursting, though no one was

President Kruger has been in telegraphic conference with President Steyn this aftracco regarding the situation and the de-

cision of the Raad of the Orange Free | T State is awaited with interest. Large numbers of local Danes, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders and Americans have offered their services to Comman-

The elder burghers still fail to see the grounds of a casus belli, but if Mr. Chamberlain makes what they would characterize as "humiliating demands" such as, for instance, disarmament, war would be inevitable.

dant General Joubert in the event of hos-

A green book has been issued containing the report of State Attorney Smuts to the government on the pour parlers between himself and the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Green, leading to the gonditional five years franchise proposel. Mr. Smuts asserts that the proposal SO SAYS SENATOR FORAKER was the result of a private discussion and an arrangement that both governments should informally decide about the offer and its acceptance before the offer should be formally submitted. He also contends that the exact draft of the offer was wired to the British high commission, Sir Alfred Milner, and that the imperial government sent a dispatch to Mr. Green which the latter interpreted as an acceptance of the offer. Mr. Smuts said that had the Transvaal known any difficulty would be made about suzerainty his government would never have made the proposals, but would have probably immediately accepted the invitation to a joint commission of inquiry regarding the seven-year proposal. He also denies that he promised Mr. Green that the new members of the Raad would be allowed to speak English. All he said on this subject, he declares, was that the matter would easily settle itself, and he shows that in the telegram to Sir Alfred Milner no mention was made of this subject.

The government denies that State Attorney Smuts has informed Mr. Conyngham Greene that further British mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Mr. F. W. Reitz, the state secretary, says that when martial law is proclaimed it will apply to the whole country. Mr. Reitz has replied to an application made by certain outlanders to remain in Johannesburg in the event of war that all who desire may

Commandant General Joubert, replying to numerous requests on the part of journalists for permission to accompany the commanders, said that applications were pre-

WILL BE PROTECTED.

Americans in the Transvaal Who

Have Not Lost Citizenship Here. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-No American citizen in the Transvaal Republic stands in danger of impressment into the Boer army in the opinion of the State Department, and notwithstanding many appeals that have been received from private sources to protect our citizens from such impressment it is not regarded as necessary to change in any manner the well-established policy of the department in dealing with such subjects. It is possible for an American to lose his United States citizenship by long residence in the Transvaal, by concentrating his entire business there, by

tected and all of their exempti s upheld by the United States governme Kruger ftill Hopes for Peace. CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22 .- Writing to an intimate friend here, President Kruger says: "Things are serious, and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be

failure to clearly establish his intention to

return to the United States and in other

ways. In such cases the State Department

cannot demand their exemption but all

actual American citizens will be ally pro-

In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, discussing, the question of volunteers, Mr. W. P. Shreiner, the premier, said he hoped some day to see a force established in which the English and the Dutch would unite for the defense of the colony, and render it in-

dependent of imperial troops. The Berkshire Battalion, it is reported, will be moved to-morrow from King William's Town to the Orange Free State, apparently in response to President Steyn's speech at the opening of the Raad yester-

Will Assist the Transvaal. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "I have the best authority for the statement that the Orange Free State Raad has unanimously resolved to assist the Transvaal against British aggression."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "It is asserted here claim of the Transvaal to the status of a that the Cape Colony government will, at

It is reported that fresh arrests of journalists and outlander leaders are imminent in Johannesburg.

Russians Sympathize with Boers. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.-Believing that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is imminent, most of the Russian

newspapers make no attempt to conceal their sympathy with the Boers. The Novoe Vremya raises the question of the maintenance of the Suez canal as an international waterway if the whole of East Africa, from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, is to be formed into a compact British colony. The Novosti comments in bitter terms on "England's grab policy," and warns her that the war would not be a triumphal march.

Britain May Take Delagoa Bay. ALLAHABAD, British India, Sept. 22 .-The Pioneer to-day prints a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa

Hussars Sail for the Cape. BOMBAY, Sept. 22 .- The remainder of the Nineteenth Hussars and the cavalry staff have sailed for the cape. The cost of transporting the Indian contingent to South

Africa is estimated at £400,006. Refugees Denounce Field Cornets. DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 22.-Refugees from Barbarton complain bitterly of the field cornets. They say British boys of fifteen years of age are placed on the lists of those who will be impressed in case of war.

Will Protest Against War. BERLIN, Sept. 22.-The German Peace Society, at its meeting in this city to-morrow. will adopt resolutions protesting against a war between Great Britain and the Trans-

The Orange Free State Volksraad. CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22 .- It is understood here that the secret session of the Raad of the Orange Free State will continue until the beginning of next week.

Convention of Believers.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.-About 150 delegates from all parts of the country and Canada attended the opening session of the National Believers' convention, which was called to order by Mr. Charles T. Russell, of Allegheny, Pa. Alexander Graham, of Somerville, was chosen chairman of the forenoon and addresses were made by delegates from Nova Scotia, Mississippi, Kansas, Missouri, New York and Minnesota. The principal speaker in the afternoon was Mr. Russell the leader of the organization, who took for his subject "The Law of the Spirit."

ALL TRUSTS OR COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL DO NOT WORK HARM,

The Great Majority Are Legitimate Business Enterprises and Are Proving Beneficial to the Country.

WHO ALSO ASSERTS THE TARIFF IS NOT THE MOTHER OF TRUSTS,

And Points to Free-Trade England. the Birthplace of "Combines," as Proof of His Contention.

OUR GROWING FOREIGN TRADE

DUE TO ECONOMIES EFFECTED BY CONSOLIDATION OF INDUSTRIES.

Wages Also Maintained by Combinations-Benefits That Will Accrue from Retention of the Philippines.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 22.-Senator J. B. Foraker to-day delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. Among the features of his address were his declarations for expansion and an exhaustive argument

on trusts. He said, in part: "We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and, if they were, the tarff, with its attendant prosperity, and trusts the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other. They had their origin there, and "But we should distinguish. Not all combinations of capital and business are trusts, and not all are attended with tageous consequences. On the contrary, the great majority of business combinawhether they are of the kind or another, hey are not partisan in character. Trusts not a Republican institution, enjoyed institution, enjoyed by engaged in them and interested in their promotion and their protection under the law. business conditions, with respect to which party lines cannot be drawn. Accordingly we find that not only men of all parties are n common engaged in creating great com binations of capital, but that men of all parties are alike engaged in the condemnaion of such combinations. These trusts, while restricting competition, are yet the natural result of natural conditions. They pressing the manufacturers of that counwith our competition in the markets of the world to such an extent that they were compelled to economize in every way possible to hold their own against us in the marts of trade. The same cause that ed to the formation of trusts in England

afterward led to them in America. BENEFITS OF CONSOLIDATION. "By consolidation of capital, plants and eliminated and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth; by a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the older countries of Europe "These consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes tion of the sewing machine and other laborsaving devices that have been invented, but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country. "But for the advantages we acquire by these consolidations of capital and induslocomotives to the railroads of England or be building bridges in the Sudan for the British army in successful competition with the bridge Great Britain. We could not be sending our myriads of products to South Africa, China. Japan and Australia. We have come to the place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad we must compete; to compete we must economize and to economize we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and, therefore, we accept the alternative and combine

"And now, just when the necessity is upon us to find markets for our surplus products the way to the best markets of all is opened by the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain. It is not in Europe, but in hundred millions of people, chiefly in na, are just now being introduced to our civilization. In the near future they make heavy demands on the rest of Russia, France, Germany and England are striving for their share of this trade and we owe it to the shops and farmers of this country to secure our fair share also. To neglect our opportunities would be

stupid folly. THE PHILIPPINES. "Considerations of this character must not be overlooked when we consider the acquisition of the Philippine islands. The wisdom of that acquisition will be in due time demonstrated, just as in every other case of annexation of territory. It is true these islands are far distant from us, but they are near by the great markets we must enter. It is true that we paid Spain \$20,000. 000 on account of them, when we might have taken them by force, but that was only to reimburse her for money actually expended for the improvement of harbors and the construction of public buildings and other improvements which it would have been ungenerous, to say the least, for us to have deprived her of in her hour of helpless humiliation.

true that these islands are inspeaking many different languages, and ossessing varying degrees of capacity and hat all, good and bad, are, according to the terms of the treaty to pass under our jursdiction, but it is not true that by their mere annexation they are to become citizens of the United States, participating in our government and competing with our

"On the contrary, it is expressly provided in the treaty that the civil and political status of the inhabitants shall be determined by the Congress, and this provision of the treaty is as much the supreme law of the United States as though it were set forth in the Constitution itself, for, by the Constitution, it is expressly provided, not that the Constitution alone shall be the supreme law of the land, but that the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution and all treaties made or to be made, not under the Constitution but under the authority of the United tates shall be the supreme law of the

ther words, a treaty with a foreign power is, as to all matters with which it propriately deals, an instrument of equal dignity with the Constitution, made so by the Constitution itself. The whole sub-ject is, therefore, intrusted to the American Congress to be dealt with as it may

see fit, and the Congress can be safely trusted to so deal with it as to fully pro-tect American interests both at home and abroad. And not only can the Congress, the direct representatives of the people, be trusted to do justice to ourselves, but also to the Filipinos.

"An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the establishment in due time of such civil government as the Congress may provide. When Congress con-venes all can be heard, and I have no doubt but that wise and just results will be reached. In the meantime, so long as the war continues, there can be but two sides to it, and only one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there where our hag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people.

"When the end of the strife comes, if not sooner, it will be made manifest that our purposes are altogether beneficent. We do not want to oppress anybody or deprive anybody of self-government who is capable of it. of it. On the contrary, to the fullest exof it. On the contrary, to the fullest ex-tent consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the discharge of our in-ternal obligations, and as rapidly as possi-ble, the Tagalos, the Vicolls, the Visayans, the Moros, the Negritos, and all the other peoples and tribes of that archipelago will be advanced in the enjoyment of freedom, liberty, independence and self-government, under the protection of the American flag."

CANDIDATE DECLINES.

Mr. Ramsdell Will Not Run on George Fred Williams's Ticket.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 22.-Former Mayor Ramsdell, of this city, nominated for state auditor by the Democratic convention Thursday in Boston, has declined to be a candidate. This afternoon he sent a letter to Hon. W. S. McNary, secretary of the Democratic state committee, in which he says that had the opportunity been given him he would have declined the nomination | GIVING THE VETERANS' SIDE OF THE in the convention. He further says:

"As the nomination places me in more or less direct association with the authors of Thursday's wicked perversion of Democratic principles I am compelled to regard it as a disgrace. Evidence points to an increasing domination of party affairs by private interests ascending superior to party welfare. To the minds of many the purpose of building up a powerful organization for the party's sake has been subordinated to the purpose of precing a potent machine for erecting a potent machine for George Fred Williams's sake. The point to be gained this year, in the state committee's view, was the election of a delegation to the next national convention which could be depended upon to support George Fred Williams in any plans that the gentleman might want to formulate to secure to himself national recognition. It was no question as to the fidelity of the delegation to Bryan. It was for Williams, and Williams alone, that a delegation was desired, and the state committee determined to have such a delegation by fair means or foul."

Two Brazen Boodlers.

Controller Johnson yesterday had as two callers a father and son. Mr. Johnson says the latter told him if they did not receive money they would not support the Democratic ticket, as the father was in hard lines. He refused to talk to them further, and they went over to Mayor Taggart's office. The same story was repeated to the mayor's secretary, A. F. Zearing, who took their names and reported them to the Demthe southeast part of the city, and Mr. Johnson says their names will be reported to the grand jury for action, as he has never met with an action equal to theirs.

Rebuff for Toledo Jones. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 22.-Mayor Sam Jones, of Toledo, nonpartisan candidate for Governor, will not speak at Trinity Methodist Church here next Sunday, as has been announced. The invitation had been extended by Dr. Robinson, the pastor, but the trustees objected to any politician speaking in the church. While Jones is holding office as mayor, yet his friends claim he is not the candidate of politicians of any party for Governor. The trustees held that any candidate came within the lines of their inhibition against the use of the

church for political purposes. Ohio Republican Campaign. AKRON, O., Sept. 22-The Republican campaign in Ohio will be formally opened in this city to-morrow. There will be a parade of political clubs, followed by a mass meeting addressed by Hon. George K. Nash. management, expenses of various kinds are | the Republican nominee for Governor, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. The survivors of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, known as "the President's own." which, under Colonel Charles Dick, participated in the Santiago campaign, will be here to welcome Governor Roosevelt and

OFF PLATFORM

act as his escort in the parade.

FORMER "SOCKLESS JERRY" IN BAD REPUTE IN HIS OWN STATE.

John Brown's Soul Was Marching with Aguinaldo.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 22 .- Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted off the platform here this evening while addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. Mr. Simpson said: "I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Catholics took from them. A local paper has asked: 'Whom is John Brown's soul marching with, Otis or Aguinaldo?' I Asia, where we are to find relief. Five or | believe John Brown's soul is marching with Aguinaldo." Mr. Simpson said in substance that he would rather be with Aguinaldo than with General Otis.

An old soldier in the audience arose and said that the speech was drifting into politics. This was applauded and greeted with cries of "Throw him out!" and "Kick him (Simpson) off the platform!" Men and women rose and hissed and the men kept crying "Put him out!" Simpson appealed to the crowd to sit down.

"I am coming to my peroration," he said. although he was speaking only fifteen min-Cries came: "Take your peroration to

Simpson attempted to go on, but no one could hear him. The band struck up "The Star-spangled Banner" and Mr. Simpson left the platform. His retirement was

PICKLE CROP RUINED.

Over 2,000,000 Bushels of Cucumbers Destroyed by a Small Red Bug.

greeted with prolonged applause.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 22 .- The entire cucumber crop in the district northeast of Benton Harbor, representing over 2,000,000 bushels of small pickles per season for the last ten years, has in the last ten days been completely destroyed by a foreign small red bug. The new pest, although much smaller, belongs to the lady-bug family. The total loss to growers is estimated at over \$100,000.

HAVE FLED TO INDIANA

Five Witnesses in a Kentucky Feud Case Are Missing.

LONDON, Ky., Sept. 22.-A rumor has reached here that Floyd Chadwell turned state's evidence against the Griffins to-day at Manchester. The Philpots are still there watching the trial. Five of the sixteen witnesses for the Commonwealth, who from Clay county, left here to-day for In-

DEMAND FOR FIRST PLACE IN THE DEWEY PARADE NOT GRANTED.

An Incident That Has Angered Representatives of the Old Soldiers' Posts at New York.

ROE'S STATEMENT

REASONS FOR DECLINING TO HONOR THE GRAND ARMY.

The Celebration a New York City Affair, and Intended to Be More Naval than Military.

FROM GEN. SHAW

UNFORTUNATE DISPUTE.

Roosevelt's Instructions to Roe With drawn-Condition of the Dewey Home Fund-More Money Needed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.-Major General Roe, who will command the National Guard of New York State in the Dewey parade, received a telegram from Governor Roosevelt to-day directing him to give the G. A. R, the choice of any place in the parade. Immediately on receiving the telegram General Roe had a conference with Mayor Van Wyck and then Chairman Guggenheimer, of the plan and scope committee, which has charge of the parade, was notified of the Governor's desire. After point- from the moment the Olympia comes into ing out that his committee alone had the right to assign places in the line of march, the chairman said: "It is peculiarly Rooseveltian. It is most impudent, unjustified and unwarranted interference in a matter that is without his province. I do not believe, however, that our committee will take any notice of it." It is said that Governor Roose- full meeting of the reception committee beocratic committee. The two people live in velt sent his telegram under a misappre- fore they are formally given to the public. hension. General Roe is not acting in his capacity as major general commanding the state militia, but as chairman of the subcommittee on land parade. At to-day's meeting of the plan and scope committee General Roe made the following state-

> "In order that there may be no misun-derstanding I wish to make this statement in reference to the declination of the G. land parade: On my representation, at my instigation and on my resolution, I was authorized by this committee to extend an invitation to the G. A. R. of Greater New the following be published: York to take part in the parade by having a certain number of men selected from each post, forming a battalion or regiment, according to the number. I put myself in communication with the state commander as soon as possible. At the request of a prominent Grand Army man I wrote and asked General O. O. Howard to take command of this body, being assured that this an interview between the state commander, several members of the Grand Army and myself, I understood that the selection of same interview, after some discussion, I informed them that the Grand Army would be

"At a later interview between the con mander-in-chief of the G. A. R., the state commander. Colonel Goulden and myself. practically a demand was made that the Grand Army should have the right of line or head of column, Colonel Goulden stating that at a meeting held the day bewas the sentiment of the G. A. that if they could not have the lead they would not parade. I called their attention to the fact that it was not a Grand Army affair; that it was a city affair, and that that position was not their proper one, and said: 'Positively and absolutely, the Grand Army cannot have the head of the column,

whereupon they retired "At another interview the commander-inchief, with the state commander present stated that he thought General Howard should not command the Grand Army. I informed him that he was asked at the request of several Grand Army men, would write and ask General Howard to withdraw, whereupon the commander-inchief said: 'That is a simple matter, and can be easily arranged.' * * Then he asked if I would allow a picked body of 300 Grand Army men and himself to have positively and absolutely will not authorize any portion of the Grand Army to be at the head of the column.' Subsequently I received the letter of declination

"I have taken the position from the ginning that the day was emphatically day, that Admiral Dewey and sailors of the Olympia should be in the lead with nothing whatever to detract. I have taken this stand relative to the Grand Army I assume all responsibility. I do not as the committee to approve my action, but abide by what I have done. I have the honor to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, George Washington Post

The committee agreed unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Guggenheimer, to approve the action taken by General Roe. No mention was made of the dispatch from Governor Roosevelt. General Roe declined to give the text of the dispatch to the reporters. It was decided to abandon the proposed breakfast to the admiral at Claremont on Saturday, Sept. 30. The breakfast instead will be an informal one on the boat conveying Admiral Dewey, the Governors of States and other guests from Barclay street to Claremont.

General Roe reports that he had learned that Ohio had proposed to increase its representation from 500 to 3,000 men. He suggested that, in view of the lack of funds, the committee authorize him to announce that no more organizations would be accepted. A motion to that effect was made and adopted. The committee then adjourned. GENERAL SHAW'S CONTENTION.

Gen. Albert Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued an address to the public, in which he says:

"The reasons given in the letter from Department Commander Kay and presented person to General Roe embody the views personally and strongly pressed upon him the comrades in the line in question. made this request following the precedents of two States. First, in Chicago at the parade the veterans were accorded the right of line and marched ahead of all armed troops; second, on the return of the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from the Philippines the Grand Army of the Republic had the right of line in Pittsburg. followed by the President and Governor and "In the light of these comparatively recen

parades, the latter in honor of our gallant soldiers who served in the Philippines, and who possibly heard some of Admiral Dewey's guns, I could not but feel that the Grand Army comrades of New York, representative of the greatest State in the Union which sent more men than any other State to preserve the Nation from ruin, were as richly entitled to head the line of the Dewey parade as were the comrades of Pennsy vania to lead a similar civil pageant honor of our Spanish-American war heroes and I felt when I made the plea that the precedent set by the State of Pennsylvania in having the veterans lead the line, President McKinley and the Governor of the State following, was one that might be bed. His condition to-da followed without any loss of dignity to those

"I wish to add that my only desire has been to stand for the honor and dignity of the Grand Army and I know I shall not be blamed by fair-minded and patriotic citizens for doing my duty in this respect as I understand it. It gives me the greatest pleasure to extend to Governor Theodore Rocsevelt, as the commander-in-chief of 350,000 veterans of the G. A. R., my warm congratulations on the just and patriotic stand he has taken in behalf of the ageing veterans of the Nation in using his influence to have their just request granted that they lead the parade in the city of New York in honor of the great Admiral Dewey, thus assuring to our newest veterans that when they grow old in their turn they shall not be the tail of any public procession. As Commander Kay says in his letter to Gen. Roe, 'in their own time and in their own way the Grand Army of the Republic, as representatives of the veterans of the civil war, will render the homage that they feel for their comrade and great admiral, George

G. A. R. Will Not Recede.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.-Commander Kay, of the state G. A. R. department speaking of the attitude of the G. A. R. in refusing to parade Dewey day in the rear of the column, to which position Major General Roe intended to assign them, made the following statement to-night at depart-

ment headquarters: "I thought that with my letter to General Roe declining the invitation of the commit-tee on plan and scope the incident was closed. It seems not. What the Governor thinks on the subject, I learn from the public press, I believe voices what is in the hearts of the people of New York. Certainly the G. A. R. has defined its position.

And the stand it has taken will not be receded from this year with my consent."

Roosevelt Withdraws His Order. UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.-Regarding the dispute as to the position to be accorded the G. A. R. in the Dewey-day parade at New York, Governor Roosevelt said tonight: "I have telegraphed General Roe that if the matter is one purely for the city authorities and in which I have no power. then, of course, I withdraw my former telegram. I had understood that General Roe was acting as major general of the National Guard in the management of the parade, and in that event I, of course, had the power to direct that the veterans be given the right of line and accordingly did it. If

however, as appears to be the case, it is

matter purely for the city officials, I,

course, have nothing to say and no advice Croker to Welcome Dewey. NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- The World tomorrow will say: "Richard Croker has been selected as one of the special committee of six who will have charge of Admiral Dewey port next Thursday afternoon until he is turned over to the Washington celebration committee at noon on Monday, Oct. 2. Two other men chosen to act with Mr. Croker are St. Clair McKelway and William Mc-Adee, former assistant secretary of the navy. Their names will be submitted to a

DEWEY HOME FUND. It Aggregates Only \$27,065, and Ove

\$20,000 More Is Needed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- A final meeting of the Dewey National Home Fund committee was held at the office of the secretary of the treasury to-day. An account of stock was taken and plans perfected for closing R. to take part in the Admiral Dewey | the subscriptions before the arrival in New

> "The Dewey National Home Fund com littee has received contributions from abou 0,000 citizens, representing every State and Territory in the Union. These aggregate \$27,065, exclusive of the contributions received this morning. The fund should be increased to at least \$50,000 to enable the mittee to purchase a home at the cap to the givers and a pride to the hero Manila bay. Admiral Dewey has indicate ington his permanent home. Here, as the ranking officer of the United States navy he will spend the remainder of his life. The admiral has expressed his grateful appre ciation of the intention of the American people to present him a home, and he wil accept it with the spirit in which it wi be given. The committee must close the ubscriptions before the end of next week by the issuance of a souvenir receipt any contributions. A home will be purchased with whatever funds the committee may have at the end of next week. The time is now so short that those who desire to make an immense success of this work their wishes by telegraph to Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, United States treasurer, Washington, D. C., who is treasurer of the fund, and to remit by first mail."

DEWEY'S VICTORY BELITTLED. Goldwin Smith Says It Was Mere Sport

to Destroy Spain's Tubs. TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 22.-Goldwin "Nothing could show the extent to which the head of Columbia has been turned by the war more than her adoration of the hero Dewey. What did the hero Dewey and his comrades do? They sat in almost perfect safety and destroyed at long range a line of helpless tubs, with some hundreds of the poor Spaniards who manned them. and who alone had any opportunity of showing heroism on the occasion. So per- give unexpected opportunities for other fectly secure did the Americans feel that they adjourned to breakfast in the middle of their sport. There was among them a single casualty, and had they all gone tiger hunting, one casualty at least would probably have occurred. For this, however, since the general advance at London sales, Dewey is declared to be the equal of the | Sales at the three chief markets were 13,great seaman who conquered in the terri- 443,800 pounds. ble days of Aboukir, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. If he were so inclined, he might probably be elected President of the eighteen in Canada, against sixteen last United States. Canada cannot possibly take | year. part in the celebration of Dewey's tri umphs without an evident breach of cour tesy toward Spain, a friendly nation, which has done Canada no wrong. Spain, let be remembered, though deprived of her possessions in this hemisphere, is still a Mediterranean power, decayed at present, but capable of restoration. The British government will hardly thank the Canadian government for making her an implacable

TWENTY PEOPLE INJURED. Electric Car Overturned After Jump ing the Track at a Curve.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Sept. 22.-An electric car filled with passengers and running at a high rate of speed jumped the track at Prince's curve, one mile from Carthage, turning over on its top. Twenty persons were injured. The most seriously hurt are: H. H. Watson, Lebanon, collar bone broken; Mr. Laker, jeweler, Chicago, bruised; Mrs. Laker, arm broken; L. Crawford, conductor, arm broken, head cut; Charles H. Landrum, Carthage, arm broken, head cut; Miss Grace Phillips, collar bone broken; L. B. Hutton, arm broken; William Moelkin, of heavy receipts and admittedly large pres-

EX-SENATOR WHITE ILL. rominent California Democrat Afflicted with Lung Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.-The Post

says that ex-Senator White is lying dangerously ill at the Palace and that to-day he suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Senator White returned but a few days ago from a trip to the country, but he was so feeble that he was compelled to take to his bed. His condition to-day was such as to

VOLUME WAS NEVER SO LARGE AS IT HAS BEEN THIS YEAR.

Bank Clearings Nearly Up to Two Billions, Over 40 Per Cent. Greater than in the Same Week of 1898.

NO SIGNS OF ANY REACTION

EXCEPT IN SPECULATION ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Legitimate Business and Manufacturing Increasing and Prices Strong and Advancing.

NOT UP TO DEMAND

WORKING PEOPLE CONSUMING MORE THAN EVER BEFORE.

Earning Better Wages and Steadily Employed-Production of Pig Iron

and Exports of Manufactures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22,-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say to-morrow: The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has set many to look for signs of a reaction elsewhere. Such signs have been hard to find. It has been for months a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at rates exceeding past consumption. But the demand does not appear to abate and the rise in prices continues. A partial explanation is that scarcely any class of products directly consumed by individuals has advanced as much as the wages and employment of labor. With more hands at work, more hours, and at 10 to 15 per cent. higher wages, the gain in purchasing power has been quite beyond the rise of 4 per cent. in boots and shoes this year, or 8 per cent, in leather, 5.2 per cent, in woolen goods or 10.9 per cent. in wool, and even beyond the rise of 17 per cent. in cotton goods, mainly due to the rise of 13 per cent. in cotton. But products used in manufacturing and transporting have advanced much more, because of the enormous increase in volume of business done and in anticipated business for the future. Higher prices cause shrinking demand, other things being equal, but this year other things are

Wheat exports fall a little below last year's, but in three weeks, flour included, have been 8,656,877 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 9,293,281 last year, and 1,021,298 from Pacific ports, against 907,661 last year. But Western receipts have been 21,719,852, against 23,099,379 last year, and even more impressive are the receipts of 18,515,932 bushels corn, against 11,177,483 last year, and the exports of 9,201,427 bushels, against 5,943,966

Further government reports have been so far credited abroad that cotton has risen to 6.62 cents, but it comes forward more freely

than in years of maximum crops. When people pay \$3 to \$5 per ton more than the latest quoted price for iron products in order to get early deliveries, it is because delay is threatened on works or railroads or bridges, vessels or machinery, promising a net profit many times the cost of a small fraction of the material. In such circumstances, as in much of the reconstruction and expansion now going on, present cost counts for little compared with the earning power of the finished product in a time like this. Bessemer and anthracite pig are unchanged; grey forge at Pittsburg and Chicago and Southern iron are higher; bars \$2 per ton higher, and plates \$3 per ton and rails \$1 per ton. Most of the business is for next year, with premiums paid for more

speedy delivery. Negotiations for consolidation of Fall River cotton mills have developed a contest between those favoring local or nonlocal management, with a new selling arrangement announced for other plain goods as well as for print cloths. Prices of prints have been cut 12 and for indigo blues, but

otherwise the demand is strong. The American Woolen Company has announced that the whole production of all its worsted mills has been sold, which may mills. Its contracts for a great quantity of new machinery indicate a belief that within its field the demand for goods will much exceed the capacity of its works. Prices have been firm, with wool somewhat stronger

Failures for the week have been 134 in the

Reports from the Business World

United States, against 173 last year, and BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Nearly All of a Favorable Tenor. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Satisfactory trade and price conditions apparently still reign. So few, in fact, are the reports of poor trade that favorable reports may be said to be almost ananimous. An expanded volume of fall trade is indicated by the aggregate of bank clearings for the week, though reports from some markets point to the greatest rush being over. Prices as a rule maintain all their former strength, decreases being few and relatively unimportant. In several lines, notably the cereals, cotton, petroleum, iron and steel, the tendency is favorably toward higher levels. Cotton has been notably strong and active. Short crop estimates are becoming more generally current. and bearish estimates of maximum yields have been practically discarded, more especially as it is claimed that agents of English spinners are heavy buyers at the South. Steady demand for export and confidence in all of the year's crop being needed have proved stimulating in the face ent supplies. Possibility of war in the Transvaal, too, has been an additionally

strengthening feature. Iron and steel are higher on a moderate volume of new business, and the steady placing of orders indicates confidence in present values well on into the middle of next year. Pig iron, however, is nearer a parity with consumption. The ultimate effects of enhanced quotations upon demand is not yet settled, and imports from abroad while not likely to be of heavy volume immediately, are a feature which may have

to be dealt with next year. The searcity of beef cattle is reflected in still higher prices, and strength is shown